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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND's CHILDREN.

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From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

WILKES's TRIUMPH, OR THE LORD MAYOR's DAY.

Dicite Io Pæan, et Io bis dicite Pæan. OVID, Ars. Am. b. II. v. 1.

Now Io Pæan ſing, now wreaths prepare,
And with repeated Ios fill the air.

IT was impoſſible to reſiſt the temptation, which all the world followed, to ſee the favourite Wilkes, the miniſter of the people, enthroned in the city, upon the annual day of election. Beſides the pleaſure of being in a buſtle, to a man of reflection and obſervation, was alſo a great inducement for me to attend the pageant of the mayoralty. I cannot ſay much for the ſtreamers and muſic; the ſtate coach was as dull, as heavy, and as gilded, as uſual; the horſes were handſome, but unruly, and unuſed to a harneſs. The want of the ornaments of pageantry ſeems to be an exultation for the enemies of the patriot, without reflecting that the concourſe of people, which attended on this occaſion, was the greateſt ſhew, and the higheſt compliment, which could be paid to the civil magiſtrate.

The militia, who paraded, had nothing to recommend them but their zeal; and Mr. Wilkes deſerves praiſe, at leaſt, for not giving ſixty pounds to the artillery company to walk in his pageant, as they always voted againſt him. Though the patriot is accuſed of being profuſe and extravagant, yet there are happy times which he ſeizes to ſave his money.

A greater concourſe of people never appeared in the ſtreets and houſes, and, what is more rare, none were drunk, riotous, or indecent. The ſilver Thames was ſo covered with boats, that you could hardly tell on what the veſſels moved; they formed one ſurface of wood, and looked like a temporary bridge for the ſudden convenience of giving paſſage to an army. The northern parts of the town were abandoned, and people of every denomination crouded the banks of the river, to teſtify their joy and approbation of his elections, for the city of London and the county of Middleſex.

The barge he ſat in blazed on the ſilver wave;
The feather'd oars kept pace to ſweeteſt ſounds,
And made the water which they beat to follow faſter.
For his own perſon, it beggar'd all deſcription:
Though nature had not clothed his face in ſmiles,
Nor lent etherial brightneſs to his eyes,
Yet ſtill the graces——*and the elements*
So mix in him, that nature might ſtand up,
And ſay, to all the world, "This is a man!"
- - - - - - - - *On each ſide him*
Stood, not pretty dimpled girls, like ſmiling loves,
But ſheriffs, aldermen, and all the guttling tribe:
Whoſe different winds did ſeem to burn his cheeks,
Breaths hot as furnaces with various
Compound ſpirits, ſwallow'd in honour of the day.
- - - - - - - - - From the barge
A ſtrange infatuation hits the ſenſe
Of the adjacent wharfs. *The city caſt*
Her people out upon him; the great,
Enthron'd at old Saint James's, ſat in ſilence,
Whiſtling to the air; which, but for vacancy,
Had gone to gaze upon his lordſhip too,
And made an univerſal *ſquint* in nature.

Nothing could be ſo univerſal as the joy of the people upon his landing at Black Friars bridge, to whom he recommended decorum; and ſuch was the croud, that from thence to Guildhall it was one univerſal face. The very houſes too ſeemed to have changed their fronts, and every window was furniſhed with new beauties.

The dinner tickets upon all other occaſions were very plentiful; to day they were ſo ſcarce, that thouſands ſolicited in vain. When his lordſhip was ready for the dinner, he looked ſo ill, and was ſo depreſſed, that half his friends believed the chancellor's cup and cake were of the preparing of Medea; he never required a boiling in her kettle ſo much, for he looked as if he would expire under the preſſure of the civic meed. The table full, that deſtructive havoc commenced, which hunger and many hands can keenly perform; and as, upon every ſimilar occaſion, ſome got too much, and ſome had none at all. Harmony and good nature kept pace with feſtivity, and the amiable daughter of the patriot did honour to the occaſion; whoſe purity of mind, elegance of manners, ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, and accompliſhed and refined education, with the moſt lively natural good ſenſe, did ſo ornament the jubilee of the ſons of freedom, that the firſt courts in Europe might allow themſelves outdone, with her graces, wit, and diſtinguiſhed ſenſe. The patriots of Rome never went before her father, nor could the daughters of Cato boaſt of more virtue, than falls to the ſhare of this amiable paragon of filial love and piety. This is no panegyric: Whoever knows Miſs Wilkes, knows that this deſcription of her merits, comes limping after her many deſerts and virtues.

- - - - - - - "The words I utter
Let none think flattery; for they'll find them truth.
- - - - - - - - - - She ſhall be
A pattern to all daughters living with her,
And all that ſhall ſucceed. SHEBA was never
More covetous of wiſdom and fair virtue.
All graces that mould up a maid like this,
With all the virtues that attend the good,
Shall be redoubled on her. Truth ſhall nurſe her:
Holy and heavenly thoughts ſhall counſel her:
She ſhall be lov'd, honour'd, and rever'd;
Nor ſhall theſe gifts ſleep with her, but as when
The bird of wonder dies, the maiden phœnix,
Her aſhes new create another heir,
As great in admiration as herſelf;
So ſhall ſhe leave her bleſſedneſs to one,
Who from the ſacred aſhes of her honour
Shall ſtar-like riſe, as great in fame as ſhe,
And her great father, who really, truly, is
The guard and guardian of our iſle." N.

Mr. PINKNEY,

I THINK the following patriotic and candid behaviour of Mrs. NEW, *of Glouceſter county, deſerves a place in your paper. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,* WILLIAM DAWSON.

NOT long ago, ſome gentlemen travellers went to Mr. *New's* (who was then landlord of an inn) and tarried the night. In the morning they deſired Mrs. *New* to get TEA for breakfaſt: She at firſt told them that it was not agreeable to the reſolutions entered into by the provincial congreſs to uſe it; but they ſtill inſiſting that they would have it, if there was any in the houſe, ſhe therefore brought all ſhe had to breakfaſt, and afterwards, in the preſence of the gentlemen, committed every ounce ſhe had left to the flames, adding theſe words, "If I had ſaid that I had not any tea in the houſe I ſhould have told you an untruth; but now I do, with truth, aver that I have none; nor will I uſe any until the unhappy differences between Great Britain and her colonies ſhall ſubſide."

Mr. PINKNEY,

THE incloſed is an ELEGY *to the memory of the late* KING, *and juſt repreſentation; if you think it worthy a place in your paper, by inſerting it you will oblige* A CONSTANT READER.

ELEGY TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE KING.

PEACE to thy royal ſhade, illuſtrious king,
Sleep ſweetly on, beneath thy blazon'd tomb,
Nor yet be ſtartled, though a tale I ſing
Might call up ſpirits from the Stygian gloom.

How bleſt were once the ſubjects of thy ſway!
And bleſſings ſtill they hop'd from ſuch a boot;
But lo! the flattering proſpect fades away,
Keen northern blaſts have ſpoil'd the promis'd fruit!

The darling idol of the Britiſh ſtate,
A native prince, on whom we counted high,
No ſooner mounted on thy vacant ſeat
Than joy began to ſmile in ev'ry eye.

But ah! how dark are fate's myſterious ways!
In error's mazes how are mortals led!
Blaſted the wreaths, and wither'd all the bays,
We fondly wove, to crown his regal head!

The partial minion, fraught with ſubtle wiles,
Soon gain'd his confidence by helliſh art;
Nor can the nation's cenſures, nor her ſmiles,
Convince his judgment, or reform his heart.

Alas! how blind to fortune, and to fame,
Muſt be the prince, who hugs within his breaſt
A foe that always cavill'd at his claim,
And ſtrove the ſceptre from his hand to wreſt!

Yet ſuch there is (ye Heav'ns, forgive the ſight)
Nor can a JUNIUS wake him from his dream;
In vain the people pray, the patriots write,
He nods ſupine o'er *Tweed*'s tainted ſtream.

Ill-fated hour, when on thy tender youth
The northern ſtar its baneful influence ſhed,
Turn'd all thy footſteps from the ways of truth,
And mark'd to vengeance thy devoted h--d.

Can nothing rouze thee? Nothing wake thy ſoul?
O! may ſome viſion of the midnight hour,
Some dying CHARLES, before thy fancy roll,
And teach thee goodneſs equal to thy power!

Remember, ſire (or if thou haſt not read,
Turn o'er the ſad, but wiſe, hiſtoric page)
There was a people ſold their prince's head,
And there are villains born in ev'ry age.

O! then awake! the voice of truth attend!
And, though the novel ſound may grate thine ear,
Reſolve, at laſt, to be thy country's friend,
For all thy peace and ſafety centers there!

'Tis Heaven that ſpeaks; and though thou art a k--g,
In ſpite of fraud, in fawning flatt'ry's ſpite,
Thou ſoon or late ſhalt own the truths I ſing,
For all thy conduct muſt be brought to light.

And what a weight thy lab'ring ſoul will preſs!
How wilt thou ſtand amid the dark deſpair,
When millions tell thee all thy deep diſtreſs
Could never pierce thine adamantine ear?

In time be wiſe; drive traitors from thy breaſt,
And let the juſt, the honeſt, round thee move;
So ſhall the ſinking ſtate once more be bleſt,
And thou be happy in thy people's love.

RICHMOND COUNTY, *March* 6, 1775.

Mr. PINKNEY,

I AM not a ſubſcriber to your paper at preſent, owing to the uncertainty of their coming to hand, but a plan is now forming in our pariſh, which, if carried into execution, will be a means of our receiving them more regularly; therefore I would now beg to become a ſubſcriber, and you will pleaſe to direct to me in Richmond county, Farnham pariſh. I live a near neighbour to many of your ſubſcribers, and am certain none of them have received a paper ſince the 19th of January; of courſe I have not had a ſight of one till this moment, which is the 23d of February, wherein I obſerve the meritorious performance of the fictitious GREGOR M'GREGOR, in which you are accuſed of being the author of the piece repreſenting the Scotch as enemies to America. As it is the duty of every man to acquit the innocent, I think it my duty to acquit you; and as I have not an opportunity, at this time, to anſwer the fellow, as Mr. Dye will inform you, I muſt beg it as a favour of you to inform the Caledonian that the author is CHARLES M'CARTY, and if he intends to attack him privately, he may be found in Richmond county, near Farnham church, and, in that caſe, I would adviſe him to collect, at leaſt, five of his ableſt body, or he will moſt ſurely be defeated; and if he intends to attack him publicly, I know not where he would get ſufficient force, for I am confident the whole race of Caledonia would not ſerve for a breakfaſt for thoſe of my friends, who are ripe for the action. I am alſo informed that Mr. GILMORE has anſwered the publication of his trial. I cannot ſay any thing to him until I ſee what he has ſaid about it; but what may we reaſonably expect from a man that will forfeit his honour in ſuch a degree as to violate the aſſociation? Surely he is capable of any thing. Mr Dye is waiting with impatience; therefore I muſt conclude your friend, and humble ſervant, CHARLES M'CARTY.

Mr. PINKNEY,

PLEASE to give the following FABLE *a place in your uſeful gazette, and oblige, ſir,* A SUBSCRIBER.

THE TWO DOGS, THE MONKEY, AND THE CAT.

A BATTLE for ſome bones broke out
Between *two dogs*, and ſad the rout;
They bite, they ſnap, they fiercely growl,
And in alternate fury howl;
Arm'd both alike, with tooth and toe,
Each combatant attacks his foe.
A *monkey* there, who ſaw the fray,
While yet they fought, ſecur'd the prey.
Both were too buſy to prevent,
Or even notice *pug*'s intent;
But *puſs*, who ſaw the whole affair,
Did thus her ſentiments declare:
"Alas! what fools both of you be,
About your ſcraps to diſagree,
For neither one nor t'other knows
To what advantage are theſe blows!
Deſiſt, I pray, your rage is vain,
For *nothing* can the victor gain;
Thoſe bones, which rais'd this dire debate,
And which you both ſo highly rate,
Are ſnatch'd away before your eyes,
While cloſe contending for the prize.
From henceforth learn to ſettle right,
And never for ſmall matters fight.
Had you thought fit the ſcraps to ſhare,
You might have eat, if not to ſpare;
But now, beſides what blows have paſt,
You're both oblig'd, my friends, to faſt."

J. W

VIRGINIA.

AT a committee, held for Nanſemond county, on the 13th February, 1775, Mr. John Lawſon informed the ſaid committee that he had imported into this colony, ſince the 1ſt day of December laſt, a box of cutlery, in the ſhip Venus, Piert, maſter, from Liverpool, which amounted to 6l. 6s. 2d. half penny, current money of Virginia, as appeared by invoice produced, and requeſted that the ſame ſhould be ſold agreeable to the 10th article of the continental aſſociation.

Mr. Samuel Donaldſon alſo informed the ſaid committee that he had imported into this colony, ſince the 1ſt day of December aforeſaid, two caſks of ſeines, which amounted, as by invoice produced, to 97l. 13s. 11d. one farthing, current money of Virginia, and requeſted that the ſame ſhould be ſold as aforeſaid.

Ordered, that the cutlery aforeſaid be ſold by the box, and the ſeines by the piece, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Wedneſday the 22d inſtant, under the direction of William Cowper, Andrew Meade, John Driver, Lemuel Riddick, and James Murdaugh, or any three of them, and that they reimburſe and pay to John Lawſon and Samuel Donaldſon aforeſaid, out of the ſales thereof, the firſt coſts and charges, and if any profit ſhall ariſe from ſuch ſales, that they retain the ſame in their hands for relieving and employing ſuch poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton, as are ſufferers by the Boſton port bill, ſubject to the direction of the committee of Nanſemond county aforeſaid.

JOHN GREGORIE, clerk.

Agreeable to the foregoing order the cutlery and ſeines aforeſaid were ſold, on Wedneſday the 22d inſtant, after due notice, under our direction.

Prime coſt and charges,			£.	104 00	1 3-4
Sold for				103 15	3 3-4
			WILLIAM COWPER,		
			ANDREW MEADE,		
			JOHN DRIVER.		
1 Seine, 35 fathom long,	- - -		£.	25 00	00
1 ditto, 40 ditto,	- - - -			14 4	8 1-4
1 ditto, 35 ditto,	- - - - -			13 2	00
1 ditto, 35 ditto,	- - - -			13 2	00
1 ditto, 30 ditto,	- - - - -			11 4	9
150lb. of ſeine twine, and 3 coils of rope, 314lb.				20 13	6
				97 6	11 1-4
				6 6	4 1-2
The above were ſold to Gibſon, Donaldſon, and Hamilton,				103 13	3 3-4
Amount of the invoice,	- - -			97 13	11 1-4

A SMALL ESSAY ON HYPOCRISY.

VICE, according to the obſervation of a celebrated author, is not half ſo dangerous as hypocriſy. It is not hard to diſcern the reaſon of this; there is in every kind of vice ſomething very diſguſtful, if not abſolutely ſhocking; the man, therefore, who does not conceal his immoralities under the maſk of diſſimulation, rarely will find his example productive of much miſchief; he, on the other hand, who has addreſs ſufficient to keep his dark deſigns hidden from the world, and by the mere external exhibition of virtue to make himſelf appear in the moſt amiable colours, is a very per-

nicious member of society. During the concealment of his real character, thousands are misled by him, and seduced into paths from which it is, perhaps, impossible for them to return; and upon the detection of his real character, the reputation of that virtue which he assumed is wounded. From such a detection bad men avail themselves of the first opportunity given them to draw consequences highly unfavourable to the human species in general; and such consequences are too often drawn by the superficial observers of mankind; but it is surely not a little absurd to make no difference, no distinction, between angels and devils, because Satan, the prince of infernals, has sometimes transformed himself into a celestial being of exquisite purity,---an angel of light. As the best things become the worst when they are corrupted, the hypocrite becomes the more dangerous in proportion to the quality which he chuses, and the success which he meets with is the more destructive. The man who only pretends to common virtues does not remain long undiscovered; but he who is a finished dissembler, who moves in a superior sphere of hypocrisy, and puts on the appearance of the most exalted faculties, is a character far more to be dreaded. When a man professes to be of a particular party, when he freely owns that it is his intention to make a fortune, and that he is resolved to do it, *caute qui cavte*, he is not, it will be allowed, a good man; but neither is he a dangerous one; as he is known, people are aware of him, and can therefore, if they please, guard themselves against him: But the artful pretender to a love for his country, the false patriot, is an enemy of the blackest complexion, because he, with an apparent friendship for the constitution, has nothing but his own interest in his view.

AN ESSAY ON FRIENDSHIP.

Deliberate on all things with thy friend,
And since friends grow not thick on ev'ry bough,
Nor ev'ry friend unrotten at the core,
First on thy friend deliberate with thyself:
Pause, ponder, sift; not eager in thy choice,
Nor jealous of the chosen, fixing, fix;
Judge before friendship, then confide till death.
Well for thy friend, but nobler far for thee;
How gallant danger for earth's highest prize!
A friend is worth all hazard we can run.
Poor is the friendless master of a world.
A world in purchase of a friend is gain. YOUNG.

OF all the noble passions which dignify mankind, none deserves our praise and attention more than that of FRIENDSHIP, whose benign influence inspires the mind with every worthy qualification which can render a man happy in himself, or truly amiable in the sight of others; but what commerce in life is more rare, what requires a greater nicety in cultivating, or what in general is more abused? It is no wonder, therefore, since so many difficulties are incident to so precarious a connection, that friends are such prodigies below. The world, indeed, abounds with artful pretenders, whose fine spun sophistry, and insinuating manner, impose upon the credulous, and betray the ignorant. Their subtle circumvention finds an easy access to the heart, and presently brings them acquainted with whatsoever it contains, at a juncture, perhaps, when they are either actuated by some interested motive, or from an idle curiosity which they have of prying into the secrets of the unguarded, that they may deal them out again occasionally to others, in hopes of a return of the same confidence, which will naturally add to the stock of their inquisitive knowledge, and enable them to enlarge the circle of their correspondents; but such disingenuous behaviour is highly derogatory to every good and christian principle, and justly proclaims a plebeian soul, and avaricious mind, grossly abusing that sacred character which they so unworthily take; nor can such base malignants perpetrate their treacherous designs without calling in to their assistance a crime of the blackest hue; I mean that of *flattery*, which every honest man must hold in the utmost contempt and detestation, though I am sorry to say it often proves too powerful for those whose sensibility one should reasonably imagine too great to suffer by such an imposition; but the poison is so subtle that we find none are entirely proof against it, although it is, of all vices, the greatest bane to society, and the most formidable enemy to generosity and friendship; from which, upon a superficial view, it cannot well be distinguished; for both, properly administered, having at first the same effect, though not the same tendency, renders it so difficult to discern pharisaism from true affection.

PYTHAGORAS, therefore, very ingeniously remarks, that it is better to have an open enemy than a dissembling friend; for with the one we can use all our efforts to guard against, and at length possibly subdue him; nay, sometimes by shewing a placability of temper, even gain him over to our own interest; but a connection with the other is, of all concerns, attended with the most dangerous consequences; for at the very instant when we lay our bosom open to his view, and place all that confidence in him which we think so amiable a companion deserves, we are then furnishing him at large with the very means whereby he will not only deprive us of our reputation and fortune, but frequently we see even life itself fall a wretched sacrifice to this diabolical treachery. In short, "the deceitful are like the camelion, apt to all objects, capable to all colours; they cloak hate with holiness, ambition with good government, flattery with eloquence, but whatsoever they pretend is dishonesty." However, this vice would not have such great ascendency over mankind if they did not take such infinite pains to deceive themselves, and are never happier than when they best succeed. Thus reason is banished from their thoughts, for fear it should intimate a new system of behaviour, contrary to their own inclinations, and point out the absurdity of those faults from whence they spring. BIAS expressly says, "Endeavour diligently to know thyself, so shall no flatterer deceive thee; for as no vermin will breed where they find no warmth, no vultures haunt where they find no prey, no flies where they see no flesh, no pilgrims creep where there is no cross, so there is no parasite will lurk where he finds no game." Characters, like colours, never appear to so great an advantage as when properly contrasted; we will therefore take an immediate leave of this disagreeable subject, whose glaring deformities we have been just exposing, and place, in opposition to it, another, which only dwells in the breast of the humane and generous: Friendship is that illustrious theme, and heavenly passion, founded on the invincible basis of sincerity, not to be impaired by the corroding tooth of time, nor shaken by the strongest blast of stratagem, but is always in a progressive state towards perfection. A true friend sympathizes with his affectionate colleague through the chequered scenes of life; he shares the heaving sigh in affliction, administers solace in adversity, and participates of his joy in time of prosperity. Thus, if I may be allowed the expression, are two souls so intimately united that they receive the same impressions, and are both liable to the same affections. But such true amity as this cannot be purchased with riches, nor acquired with any degree of indiscretion or neglect; it must be the result of a disinterested attachment, and a mutual concordance, arising from a similarity of sentiments, circumstances, and dispositions; otherwise jealousy or pride, the common enemies to mankind, would almost unavoidably debilitate the foundation upon which such a feeble establishment depends, and soon end in irreparable ruin and confusion. Therefore, before you enter upon an affair of such vast importance, consider maturely whether you can carry it into execution, according to the strict rules of probity and discretion; employ no less attention about the person you would trust; secretly observe his private and public actions towards others, from whence you may justly conclude how he will behave to you. However, remember to "be circumspect, and shew a good countenance to all, yet enter not into familiarity with any, but only such whose conversation is honest, and whose truth by trial is made trusty*." The duty of a true friend is too great to be expected from the immoral or prophane; for it is proper, whenever necessity requires, to give advice in conjunction with good example, but let not such admonitions savour of sarcastical reflections, or conclude with too many protestations; for that will create a certain antipathy to your counsels, and a natural distrust of your confidence and integrity; it being the general property of those who say much, and make large professions, to be at the greatest distance from the truth, which make people of this stamp so very fond of associating with such, who are the most infatuated with their superficial rhetoric; but even those, when they have once detected the dissembler, forever after listen to him with suspicion and secret contempt, even when he bringeth a true story. Let not emulation fire you to make your own virtues appear great at the expence of your friend's; for this is mean and ungenerous. If you serve him, let it be in private; if you praise him, let him not hear it, it being greater pain for a noble mind to receive a favour than to bestow one. Judge not rashly of his actions, but vindicate him at all times when his character is at stake, as far as honour and justice will permit; likewise endeavour with assiduity to hide from the world his foibles, for none are without them, frailties being inseparable from human nature. But, above all, have the strictest regard to secresy, which is the principal bond to society and friendship; for in all our undertakings "silence is a gift without peril, and a treasure without enemies;"§ for it is more probable we may offend from being too full of loquacity than from too much taciturnity; therefore it would be more prudent to have our understanding disputed, from saying too little, than to speak either inconveniently, unbecoming, or disingenuous. It would be vain for me to pretend to enumerate all the necessary precautions to be observed in the pursuit and preservation of so desirable an union, as well as the manifold advantages accruing from it; they are easier to be conceived by the sagacious, who are only capable of so consonant an association, than to be described even by the florid eloquence of a TULLY or the soft persuasive numbers of a POPE.

There is another kind of friendship in the world, very different from what I have been describing, which is a certain harmony subsisting between mankind in general, without which we should be liable to the infinite dangers which the want of benevolence and charity undoubtedly would expose us to; but those virtues are naturally implanted in us, and are totally ignorant of that divine source from whence all their blessings spring; a glorious privilege, reserved for man alone, where those bright qualifications implanted in him shine forth in proportion as they are free from the contaminating seeds of vice, which ought carefully to be suppressed before they take root in the heart, and become a principal part of our nature. Thus we may render ourselves in this world caressed, beloved, and esteemed, and in firm assurance of more solid and lasting enjoyments in the next.

ALEXIS.

§ PHOCIAN.

* ARCHIMEDES.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

AS a friend to the public in general, I beg leave to suggest one consideration to those whom it may concern, respecting the operations at Boston.

I do not know what number of inhabitants the town contains, but I imagine they are very numerous; and as their trade is at an end, it must inevitably happen that many are reduced to the utmost distress for want of subsistence, notwithstanding the legacies sent to them by other colonies.

The certain consequence of scarcity of provisions is the consumption of much unwholesome food; and the certain effect of this is sickness and diseases almost pestilential.

Should this be the state of things at Boston, which, that it will be so appears most probable, is it likely that our troops, or even the sailors and marines, will totally escape the contagion?

And for what purpose are we exposing a populous city, a considerable part of the English army, a part of the British fleet, to such hazards? Let those who know inform us; I cannot. From so much as I have heard of the matter, I cannot but think a little good humour on our side would have produced the like on the other, and a few good natured, sensible people, would have settled, in half an hour, a business which is made of consequence by a few who wish to profit by confusion.

There are not a set of more useful subjects, nor more loyal, in any part of the British dominions than in America; nay, I think I may add, than in New England; but they have their tempers as well as John Bull; and if he says sternly they shall eat no hard dumplings, they may possibly reply, but we will; and about such a wise affair as this we are hazarding every thing. N. L.

NEW ENGLAND.

IN *PROVINCIAL CONGRESS*,

CAMBRIDGE, *February* 9, 1775.

To the *inhabitants* of MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

Friends and fellow sufferers,

WHEN a people, entitled to that freedom which our ancestors have nobly preserved, as the richest inheritance of their children, are invaded by the hand of oppression, and trampled on by the merciless feet of tyranny, resistance is so far from being criminal that it becomes the christian and social duty of each individual.

While you see the lives of your fellow men, in other nations, sported with and destroyed, and their estates confiscated by the prince, only to gratify the caprice, ambition, or avarice of a tyrant, you ought to entertain and cultivate in your minds the highest gratitude to the supreme being, for having placed you under such a form of government, as, when duly administered, gives the meanest peasant the same security in his life and property as his sovereign has in his crown.

This constitution of government secures to each one subject thereto such an entire property in his inheritance, and the fruit of his industry, that they cannot be taken from him without his personal or representative consent; and as the evidence of entire property arises from the uncontroulable power of disposing, when your estates shall be brought into such a situation, or under such a form of government, as that they can be disposed of, or granted by persons who are by no means accountable to you, therefore you cease to have any thing more than a licensed and precarious property in them.

Notwithstanding these principles have been warmly contended for, and nobly defended, at the expence of much blood and treasure, by your British ancestors, who have ever been seriously alarmed at the least infringement on this branch of their happy privileges, the house of commons there, over whom you have not the least controul, and in whose election you have no voice, have claimed and exercised the powers of granting your money without your consent; and what renders the same more aggravated, is, that the money extorted from you is applied to the vile purpose of maintaining a set of men who, through depravity of mind, and cruelty of disposition, have been, and still are, endeavouring to enforce certain acts of parliament, made with express purpose to take from you your charter rights, and reduce you to a state of misery equal to that ever attendant on those whose prince has the sole disposal of their lives and properties.

Fleets, troops, and every implement of war, are sent into the province, with apparent design to wrest from you that freedom which it is your duty, even at the risk of your lives, to hand inviolate to posterity.

Those strides of tyranny have fixed the united attention of all America, and, being greatly and justly alarmed, the wisdom of the whole continent has been collected in that congress, whose salutary resolutions have pointed you to effectual means of redress, and the execution of the plan projected by that honourable assembly has been warmly recommended to you by your former provincial congress.

The transactions of your former congress, with regard to placing the militia on such a footing as may serve to defend you from each act of hostility that may be offered, have been carefully transmitted to you; and we rejoice to hear that you have chearfully paid the strictest attention to them, and ardently wish that the same martial spirit which so remarkably prevails among you may be encouraged and encreased.

Though we depricate a rupture with the mother state, yet we must still urge you to every preparation for your necessary defence; for unless you exhibit to your enemies such a firmness as shall convince them that you are worthy of that freedom your ancestors fled here to enjoy, you have nothing to expect but the vilest and most abject slavery.

The foregoing pages contain the resolutions* of your former congress, respecting the improvement of your public monies, at this critical juncture of your public affairs. Such is the alarming state of the province, that the necessity of punctually complying with these resolves can by no means need any farther argument to stimulate thereto than what naturally arises from facts under your constant observations; but as necessary preparations for your defence require immediate supplies of money, duty and faithfulness to you compel us to take leave to hint, that should you be so unhappy as to be driven to unsheath the sword, in defence of your lives and properties, the having proper magazines duly prepared may give that success which cannot be expected without them.

Subjects generally pay obedience to the laws of the land, to avoid the penalty that accrues on breach of them; and on the same principles, we are assured, that, as you hitherto have, you will continue still strictly to adhere to the resolutions of your several congresses, for we can conceive of no greater punishment for the breach of human laws than the misery that must inevitably follow your disregarding the plans that have, by your authority, with that of the whole continent, been projected.

Your conduct hitherto, under the severest trials, has been worthy of you, as men and christians; and notwithstanding the pains that have been taken by your enemies to inculcate the doctrines of non-resistance and passive obedience, and by every art to delude and terrify you, the whole continent of America has this day cause to rejoice in your firmness. We trust you will continue steadfast, and, having regard to the dignity of your characters as freemen, and those generous sentiments resulting from your natural and political connections, you never will submit your necks to the galling yoke of despotism prepared for you; but, with a proper sense of your dependence on God, nobly defend those rights which Heaven gave, and no man ought to take from you.

Signed by order of the provincial congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, secretary.

* *These* resolves *(which are now published in a pamphlet) relate chiefly to a recommendation to the several towns and districts in the province, to cause their respective proportions of the province tax to be paid into the hands of Henry Gardner, esquire, of Stow, who had given bond and sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the congress.*

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE BOSTON EVENING POST.

ON reading the account of the battle between the brave Virginians and their savage neighbours, it brought to my mind the keen resentments and mortifying reflections that must naturally kindle in the breasts of an experienced general, brave officers, and intrepid soldiers, to remember that the professed design of Britain in maintaining standing armies in America was the *protection* of the colonies, and yet know, at the very moment the noble Virginians were bleeding, dying, and winning the laurels of victory, they were confined, and balking in their tents, to execute one of the most inglorious designs that ever disgraced the name of a British soldier, viz. enslaving a free province, that has supported itself more than 150 years against her savage foes. These resentments and reflections must still encrease, when they feel and know the irresistible conviction this proceeding will give to every honest man in Britain or America, of these two facts: First, that the real design of keeping a standing army in America was not protecting, but enslaving, the colonies; the second thing thus demonstrated is, that the colonies do not need or desire protection from these standing armies, but are able and willing to defend themselves, and therefore they must view their stay in America as useless and burthensome. In this situation, it is natural for Americans to imagine the honest, generous souls of the gentlemen of the army will kindle to such a degree, when their inglorious and base employment is compared with that of the virtuous Virginians, gaining the art of war and glory of victory, that they would rather resign their commissions or lives than suffer the eternal disgrace of having their names handed down to posterity, with these facts to sully some future page, in British or American story. Can we expect less from these generous spirits, than that they let their corrupt employers know the just indignation they feel at this abuse and disgrace that is, and will be fixed eternally on their names, as the dupes of tyranny?

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

NEW PORT, *February* 13.

WE are informed that there was but one tory in all New Sherham on the 30th of January, at which time the sons of liberty had a meeting, and requested him to renounce his wicked principles, but he refusing, they began to enquire for some tar and feathers, which not being ready at hand, they took some fish gurry, and made a beginning to give him a new coat; upon which he frankly confessed he was no TORY, had acted only from a spirit of opposition, and disliked and hated a real tory as much as he did a highway robber, or the devil, their principles and practices being exactly similar, and tending to the same end, viz. that of plundering and enslaving mankind. He promised to support the liberties of his country for the future, and was taken into the favour of his townsmen.

Extract of a letter from POMFRET, dated February 7.

"I have heard, since the receipt of your letter, that a large quantity of powder is arrived at Providence; therefore I hope providence will smile upon our attempts to prepare against the approaching events; a considerable quantity is arrived in this colony."

We understand that most of the governors on the continent have received a fresh cargo of ministerial pamphlets, calculated to promote the slavery of this country.

We hear a letter from the earl of Dartmouth, directed to the governor and company of this colony, is come to hand, enclosing the king's, alias lord North's, speech, but not the lords proceed. This letter, we are told,

is a mere echo of the speech; it is supposed his honour has received a parcel of the above mentioned pamphlets, which we dare say smell strongly of POPERY.

One day last week arrived here a sloop from Nantucket, which on her passage was fired upon three times, off Seconet Point, by an officer in a boat belonging to the sloop Swan, James Ayscough, commander. The third time he fired the shot went within six inches of Mr. Starbuck's and Mr. Fish's bodies. They then went along side the Swan, and informed captain Ayscough of the behaviour of his officer, who according to custom, laid the blame on his officer, and took no further notice of the matter.

The militia of the town of Marblehead, a few days past, made a general muster, when there appeared between two and three thousand determined, able bodied men, well equipped for the defence of their oppressed, insulted country, and nobly resolved to die or be free.

Extract of a letter from CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA, dated *December* 28.

"*I am glad to hear our company is esteemed in your part of the world; I assure you they deserve praise, as they have behaved extremely well on many occasions lately, particularly at a dreadful fire we had here last night, when captain Stevenson's and six other houses were consumed in four hours. The governor desired his thanks to be given to the officers and men for their good behaviour on the occasion. We recruit fast, and improve greatly in discipline. People who may see this may think I pay too great encomiums, but permit me to tell them that king George has but few better soldiers. We are completely provided with an ammunition chest, which contains 500 dozen cartridges, with ball, spare flints, &c. in short, he who will not die for the liberties of America, does not deserve to live in freedom. We had a review of the three companies last week; their behaviour had the greatest applause. Many Europeans beheld them with astonishment, and said that general Gage must have a few more thousands sent him before he can subdue the Americans. A troop of horse is just raised; the grenadiers, a fine company, are already complete.*"

A convention of committees from the different counties of Pennsylvania was held at Philadelphia on the 23d of January, and continued, by adjournments, to the 28th, 106 members being present; the first of whom, on the list, was the celebrated Pennsylvania Farmer, although the tories in this town, and other places, have asserted, and taken great pains to make others believe, that he had forsaken the cause of liberty, &c. How confounded must the enemies to the liberties of this country appear, had they the least spark of modesty left, on being detected in so many and such gross falsehoods as are daily and hourly proved upon them! The above mentioned convention unanimously came into a number of excellent resolves for promoting the manufacturing of steel, gunpowder, saltpetre, and almost every useful article of clothing, &c.

BOSTON, *February* 20.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, *in* Georgia, December 9, 1774.

"YESTERDAY the inhabitants of Savannah met and chose deputies to meet in provincial congress, the deputies of the several parishes and districts of this province to be chosen before the 18th of next month, on which day they meet, and there is not the least doubt they will adopt every measure recommended by the congress, and firmly enter into the association. You may be assured they will on that day also elect deputies to meet the continental or general congress, to be held in Philadelphia, on or about the tenth day of May next. The spirit of opposition has subsided, and most of the protesters against the former resolves came to the poll, and voted for delegates. Two of our back parishes, which made the most noise, are now come over to us. As the Carolina trade was ready to be stopped, it immediately lessened the value of Indian corn one third. When you consider our local situation, and the circumstance of having as many placemen and public offices, with their connections, as the largest and most populous government on the continent, and those with independent salaries from government, add to that the Indian war with which the province was threatened (which is now settled) was a strong argument with many why the opposition to government should not be made by us, as we had just applied home for troops. That difficulty being removed, there is not the least doubt but Georgia will appear among the foremost in support of civil and religious liberty. There are large donations of rice collecting for the poor sufferers in Boston; and, had we the means of sending it to them with very little trouble, much more would be collected and sent. If no opportunity offers soon directly to Boston, it will be sent to New York or Philadelphia, to be disposed of for them."

Extract of a letter from a worthy gentleman in Kingston, Jamaica, *dated* January 1.

"I have taken up this paper to give you a hint on the state of our Jamaica politics. I find the many excellent publications sent hither from the continent have had a wonderful effect in softening the minds of our opponents, enlightening those who were uninstructed, and confirming the faithful. I claim some little merit to myself for having transmitted those papers; though it is of that inferior kind which was due to the sexton who tolled the bell at the church of the late excellent doctor Sherlock. I have now a choice piece of intelligence for our friends, at which they will be agreeably surprized: The assembly of this island, by a majority of 16 to 9, have passed a memorial to his majesty, and have petitioned for a repeal of all the late acts of parliament respecting America; it is spirited and judicious, though not expressed in the elegant diction which may be found in the papers offered by the congress. You may be indulged with a sight of it in the hands of my worthy friend Mr. ------. The memorial is to be sent home by the Grantham Packet, which is to sail the 7th instant."

We hear from Falmouth, in Casko Bay, that one day last week, as four or five men belonging to the Gaspee (one of the armed cutters on the American station) were attempting to go ashore in the boat, were fired at from the vessel, and one of them killed. They, however, landed with the dead body, and a jury of inquest was summoned, who brought in their verdict *wilful murder*; upon which the proper civil officer went off with intent to secure the murderer, but were not permitted to go on board.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
CAMBRIDGE, February 16.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty GOD, the just and good governor of the world, to permit so great a calamity to befal us as the present controversy between Great Britain and these colonies, and which threaten us with the evils of war; and whereas it has been the annual and laudable custom of this colony, at the opening of the spring, to observe a day of FASTING and PRAYER, to humble themselves before GOD for their sins, and to implore his forgiveness and blessings: *It is therefore resolved*, as the sense of this congress, that it is highly and peculiarly proper, and a duty incumbent upon this people, more especially at a time of such general distress, that a day of public fasting and prayer should be observed and kept throughout this colony, not only on account of the present calamity, but also in conformity to the laudable custom of our ancestors; and it is accordingly recommended to the several religious assemblies in the same, that THURSDAY the 16th day of MARCH next be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, to humble ourselves before GOD, on account of our sins, to implore his forgiveness, to beg his blessing upon the labours of the field, upon our merchandize, fishery, and manufactures, and upon the various means used to recover and preserve our just rights and liberties; and also that his blessing may rest upon all the British empire, upon GEORGE the third, our rightful KING, and upon all the royal family, that they may be great and lasting blessings to the world; to implore the outpourings of his spirit, to enable us to bear and suffer whatever his holy and righteous providence may see fit to lay upon us, and also humbly to supplicate his direction and assistance to discover and reform whatever is amiss, that so he may be pleased to remove these heavy afflictions, these tokens of his displeasure, and may cause harmony and union to be restored between Great Britain and these colonies, and that we may again rejoice in the free and undisturbed exercise of all those rights and privileges for the enjoyment of which our pious and virtuous ancestors braved every danger, and transmitted the fair possession down to their children, to be by them handed down entire to the latest posterity.

Signed by order of the provincial congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, president.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
CAMBRIDGE, February 15.

WHEREAS it appears to this congress, from the present disposition of the British ministry and parliament, that there is real cause to fear that the reasonable and just applications of this continent to Great Britain, for "peace, liberty, and safety," will not meet with a favourable reception, but, on the contrary, from the large reinforcement of troops expected in this colony, the tenor of intelligence from Great Britain, and general appearances, we have reason to apprehend that the sudden destruction of this colony in particular is intended, for refusing, with the other colonies, tamely to submit to the most ignominious slavery:

Therefore resolved, that the great law of self-preservation calls upon the inhabitants of this colony immediately to prepare against every attempt that may be made to attack them by *surprize*; and it is, upon serious deliberation, most earnestly recommended to the militia in general, as well as the detached part of it in minute men, that they spare neither time, pains, nor expence, at so critical a juncture, in perfecting themselves forthwith in military discipline, and that skilful instructors be provided for those companies which are not already provided therewith.

And it is recommended to the towns and districts in this colony, that they encourage such persons as are skilled in the manufactory of fire arms and bayonets, diligently to apply themselves thereto, for supplying such of the inhabitants as shall be deficient.

And for the encouragement of American manufacturers of fire arms and bayonets, *it is further resolved*, that this congress will give the preference to, and purchase from them, so many effective arms and bayonets as can be delivered in a reasonable time, upon notice given to this congress at its next session.

Signed by order of the provincial congress.
JOHN HANCOCK, president.
A true extract from the minutes.
BENJAMIN LINCOLN, secretary.

The Massachusetts provincial congress, we hear, is adjourned to the 22d day of March next.

On MONEY.

THE properties of money are so generally understood, that it would be needless for me to say any thing concerning them; but being one of the many who write equally without occasion, judgment, or skill, I am determined at all events to proceed in the disquisition.

The use of money is infinite, and its properties are wonderful. It is far from being so certain that the philosopher's stone can turn every thing to gold, as that gold, properly applied, can frequently make transformations agreeable to the wish of its possessors. Amazing indeed are the powers ascribed to this metal, which has long been a magnet to human affections.

"Money makes the mare to go:" And though philosophers hold it to be an evil, I am inclined to believe that there are not many of them who, having their choice of two bags of coin of like denomination, but differing in size, would chuse the least.

I shall here enumerate some of the most singular of its properties. Money can both occasion and reconcile differences; and, as well as support war, can procure and maintain peace. With regard to wedlock, it can unite old age and youth by mutual consent, supply the want of merit, sense, or vigour, in the husband, and of prudence, affability, or reputation in the bride. In other respects, it is able to corrupt and pervert justice; to transform stern patriots into obsequious courtiers, and to influence the eloquence of orators in such a manner, as to make them turn their arms against themselves, and manfully refute whatever they had before advanced. At the helm of state it is considered by those who preside there as the main spring of all the manœuvres of government: And a ministry without a treasury would be much in the same situation as a fleet without mariners. In fine, generally speaking, interest is the sole foundation and only cement of modern friendship; and money may be regarded as a molten image, to which the honesty of the male, and the chastity of the other sex, are offered in perpetual sacrifice.

I will in the last place illustrate emblematically one instance wherein wealth is frequently misapplied.

A certain man who had a numerous offspring came to the possession of an ample fortune, but, by indulging his children in all their desires, was shortly reduced to ruin.

In case an explanation of my fable should be required by the reader, I give it as follows.

This man's children were his passions, in whose gratification he squandered away the whole of his substance, and in the prime of life brought upon himself all the infirmities of an advanced old age.

Mr. PINKNEY,

SIR,

I DESIRE *you will insert the enclosed in this week's paper, and oblige a friend and customer.*

I *CANNOT* help expressing my astonishment at the assurance of one of your customers who signs himself W. I. in your last week's gazette. Sir, I desire you will inform the public that the great and wonderful exploits related of the illustrious son of the princess of Berne are matters of fact; and were there the least necessity, I could readily produce those who had every single circumstance from his own mouth. W. I. besides being a very incredulous person, is possessed of great impudence, to attribute such surprizing exploits to lunacy, or ideotism. I would have him to know that the public have as yet been favoured but with few of the many amazing atchivements of that illustrious personage. Much has been omitted in the account of his perilous expedition in Carolina the three days he wandered. There in the woods he saw only one house, wherein he found a poor woman in the last agonies of death, and not another living creature: He could get nothing to eat all this time but parsimons, which so distorted his jaws, that it was many days before he could articulate distinctly.

He, to make a horse go with his right foot foremost, made him trot round a precipice, by which means the animal was forced to move, as he wanted him, or tumble down it.

He put four stout men, one on each vane of a wind mill, when it was going round with great velocity; and, on seeing the master of the mill approaching, took them all off again unhurt.

He once, when the celebrated Mr. Foote was performing a capital part (for which he was greatly applauded) slily slipped from his seat, put on Mr. Foote's dress, and so inimitably supplied the place of that great mimic, that no one was conscious of the deception. W. I. pretends to be very sagacious; but tell him he is much mistaken. The pieces he alludes to never had the least origin or existence where he supposes; neither were they the production of one person. Before I conclude, I appeal to the public whether W. I. for his scandalous and base insinuations against this illustrious person, has not justly merited the lash of his most *powerful* and *nervous arm*.

I am your most humble servant,
I. B.

WILLIAMSBURG.

AT a meeting held the 23d day of November, 1774, at the courthouse of Warwick county, to chuse a committee to carry the late continental association into execution, the freeholders proceeded by ballot, and chose the following gentlemen as a committee for this county, *viz.*

Colonel William Harwood, major William Langhorne, E. Harwood, Thomas Haynes, Richard Cary, Hinde Russell, Benjamin Wills, John Jones, William Digges, William Dudley, Francis Leigh, and Joseph Massenburgh. Colonel William Harwood appointed chairman to the committee, and Robert Lucas clerk.

AT a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Charles City, on Wednesday the first day of March, 1775, Benjamin Harrison, and William Acrill, gentlemen, were unanimously chosen delegates to represent them in colony convention, to be held at the town of Richmond on the 20th of this instant.

JAMES NEW, clerk of the meeting.

AFTER proper notice, the freeholders of the county of Gloucester met at the courthouse of the said county, on Thursday the 2d day of March, 1775, to elect delegates to meet at the town of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, the 20th instant, agreeable to the notification of the honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, esquire. Previous to the election, Jasper Clayton was appointed clerk, to make return thereof, and Thomas Whiting and Lewis Burwell, esquires, were unanimously chosen delegates for the purpose aforesaid. JASPER CLAYTON, clerk.

Departed this life, Mrs. ELIZABETH NEALE, of Warwick county, in the 22d year of her age, after a short illness, which she bore with much fortitude and resignation. She was a chaste wife, tender parent, and indulgent mistress.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 8, 1775.

THE meeting of the treasurer, trustees, and subscribers, to the fund, for the relief of clergymens widows and orphans, is hereby appointed to be held on *Saturday* the 6th of *May* next. The officers for the present year are the reverend JOHN CAMM, treasurer, the reverend Messieurs PRICE DAVIS, DEVEREUX JARRATT, WILLIAM BLAND, JOHN BRACKEN, THOMAS PRICE, and ALEXANDER LUNDIE, trustees, the reverend WILLIAM HARRISON forenoon preacher, and the reverend ROBERT ANDREWS afternoon preacher.

JACOB BRUCE, clerk.

To be LET, *and entered on immediately*,

THAT pleasant and commodious tenement, in the town of *Blandford*, situate on the back street, formerly occupied by the subscriber. The terms may be known by applying to me, in *Prince George*, near the courthouse. I have also another tenement, containing 60 acres of land, within a quarter of a mile of the said town, with all necessary houses for a family, on a very beautiful and healthy situation, which I would let for a term of years, to any person inclinable to rent. The terms for which may be also known by applying to the subscriber.

2 THEODORICK BLAND, junior.

GOODE'S BRIDGE, Chesterfield county, *March* 8, 1775.

THE NOTED ENGLISH HORSE

JANUS

IS in great perfection. He stands at my house, and covers at five pounds the season, or forty shillings the leap. Mares that go by the season shall be covered night and morning, provided no other mare interferes. The leap money is to be paid at the stable door. I have rented a large pasture, which shall be for the use of the mares gratis, but I will not be liable for any that may get away. The season expires the 25th day of *August* next.

3 JOHN GOODE.

THE NOTED HORSE

MARK ANTHONY

STANDS at my plantation in *Bute* county, the north side of *Roanoke* river, about two miles below colonel *Thomas Eaton's* ferry, and will cover mares the ensuing season at thirty shillings the leap, three pounds the season, or five pounds, *Virginia* money, to ensure a colt. Good pasturage for the mares, and entertainment for gentlemens servants, gratis. Great care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for any that may get away.

3* HERBERT HAYNES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 9, 1775.

I INTEND for *England* immediately after the *October* meeting of the merchants. All persons who have any demands against the subscriber are once more requested to bring in their respective accounts, that they may receive payment.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Middlesex*, a negro man named HARRY, who says he belongs to Mr. *Richard Parker*, in *Westmoreland*; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and has on an oznabrig shirt, negro cotton waistcoat and breeches. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charchges, and take him away.

(3) JOHN CRAINE.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Westmoreland* county, on the 10th of *February*, a convict servant man who calls himself *Paul Matthews*, and says he belongs to *John Strother* of the county of *Culpeper*; he is clothed in negro cotton, and an oznabrig shirt. The owner is desired to come for him, and pay charges to

3 JAMES MUSE, gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a sorrel horse, about 4 years old, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a long tail and hanging mane, and is very poor. Posted, and appraised to 10l.

3 JOHN PURCELL.

TAKEN up, at the plantation of Mr. *Wormely*, known by the name of *Piankatank*, in *Middlesex*, a bay horse colt, 3 years old the ensuing spring, 13 hands high, neither docked or branded, has a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, and has 3 white feet. Posted, and appraised to 4l. BENJAMIN BRISTOW.

I INTEND TO LEAVE THE COLONY IN A FEW WEEKS.

WILLIAM KELL.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it hath been humbly repreſented to us on the part and behalf of our colony of Virginia, that a currency of copper money within the ſame colony would be highly beneficial to our good ſubjects the inhabitants thereof for the more eaſy and convenient making of ſmall payments; and whereas the treaſurer of our ſaid colony, being thereunto authorized by an act of our governor, council, and aſſembly of our ſaid colony, paſſed in the tenth year of our reign, hath delivered to the maſter and worker of our mint in our tower of London, a ſufficient quantity of fine copper, in bars, nealed, for the coinage of five tons of the pieces herein after mentioned, after making the juſt and uſual allowances to the officers of our mint; and whereas our ſaid maſter and worker of our mint hath, in purſuance of our warrant for that purpoſe iſſued, coined thereout five tons of pieces of copper coin, of ſuch weight that ſixty pieces thereof are equal to one pound weight averdupois, without erring either in exceſs or defect above one thirtieth part, and are of the value of two ſhillings and ſix pence, according to the currency of money in our ſaid province of Virginia, and each piece is ſtamped on one ſide with our effigies, with the inſcription 'GEORGIUS III REX,' and on the reverſe with the Virginia arms with the St. George's croſs, leaving out the eſcutcheon of crowns, except one crown at the top, as on the guinea, without creſt, ſupporters, or motto, except the word 'VIRGINIA' round the arms, with the date of the year, which are now ready to be exported to our ſaid colony of Virginia: We have therefore, with the advice of our privy council, thought fit to iſſue this our royal proclamation, and we do accordingly hereby ordain, declare, and command, that the ſaid pieces of copper money, ſo coined, ſtamped, and impreſſed, as aforeſaid, ſhall be current and lawful money of and in our ſaid colony of Virginia, and of and within the diſtricts and precincts of the ſame, and ſhall paſs and be received therein after the rate following, that is to ſay, twenty four of the ſaid pieces ſhall paſs and be received for the ſum of one ſhilling, according to the currency of our ſaid province of Virginia, and at and after ſuch rate ſhall be computed, accepted, and taken accordingly in all bargains, rates, payments, and other tranſactions of money. Provided always, and we do hereby further declare, that no perſon ſhall be obliged to take more than one ſhilling of ſuch copper money in any one payment of any ſum of money under twenty ſhillings, nor more than two ſhillings and ſix pence thereof in any one payment of a larger ſum of money than twenty ſhillings.

GIVEN at our court, at St. James's, the ſixteenth day of November, 1774, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 23, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late CLEMENTINA RIND are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, that the ſubſcriber may be enabled to ſettle her affairs as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe who have demands againſt it are deſired to make them known immediately. Mr. *Jacob Bruce*, of this city, is properly authorized to collect, and give receipts to any perſon indebted as above, having the books in his poſſeſſion for that purpoſe.

JOHN PINKNEY, adminiſtrator.

TREASURY OFFICE, *February* 27, 1775.

OBSERVING from a ROYAL PROCLAMATION, publiſhed in the laſt gazette, that his MAJESTY hath been GRACIOUSLY PLEASED to authorize the currency of copper money throughout this colony, agreeable to the terms of an act of our general aſſembly, I do hereby give notice that ſuch copper money is now ready to be iſſued in exchange either for gold, ſilver, or any of the treaſury notes. Thoſe who have demands, PROPERLY AUTHENTICATED, may receive what proportion they pleaſe in copper; but are not obliged to take more than two ſhillings and ſixpence in any ſum above twenty ſhillings, and not more that one ſhilling in any ſum under twenty ſhillings. *Conſtant attendance* will be given at this office every day in the week, except Sunday, from *eight* to *one* o'clock.

I muſt again call upon all ſuch inſpectors, clerks, and other collectors, as have not ſettled and paid their reſpective balances due to the treaſury. If they fail doing it longer than the next meeting of the merchants in April, they may be aſſured that I ſhall prefer regular complaints, before *proper authority*, againſt *every delinquent*, and that I ſhall, moreover, without fail, publiſh liſts of all defaulters in the public gazettes.

THIS MAY BE RELIED ON.

2 RO. C. NICHOLAS.

NORFOLK, *February* 21, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber having declined keeping tavern, and moved into a very convenient brick houſe, where Meſſieurs *Eilbecks* lately moved out of, near the markethouſe, purpoſes letting private lodgings, ſtablage for horſes, &c. and returns her ſincere thanks to all who have been pleaſed to favour her with their cuſtom, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as well as of other gentlemen and ladies who may chuſe to beſtow their favours on her.

WHITE NISBET.

*** I have an excellent dry-good ſtore and cellar to let.

I WILL ſell COAL at one ſhilling per buſhel, or give two buſhels of coal for one of corn, to be delivered at *Rocket's* landing, where there is a wharf and lumberhouſe convenient. I will exchange coal for about two tons of good bar iron. As my coal pits are now 40 and 50 feet deep, which is more than twice the depth I uſed to dig, the blackſmiths agree that the coal is much better than it ever was, but attended with more expence to raiſe out of the pit.

3 SAMUEL DU VAL.

By his excellency the right honourable JOHN *earl of* DUNMORE, *his majeſty's lieutenant, and governor general, of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the ſame:*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS, by the bleſſing of God, and the prudence and reſolution of the officers and men, employed in the expedition againſt the Indians, the diſturbances, which had occaſioned ſuch diſtreſs and devaſtation in the back ſettlements of this colony, have happily been put an end to, and the Shawaneſe, from whoſe incurſions the moſt dreadful effects were felt, to remove all ground of future quarrel, have agreed not to hunt on this ſide the Ohio, and have ſolemnly promiſed not to moleſt any paſſengers on that river, but, on the contrary, to give them every aſſiſtance and protection, and have conſented to receive and to follow all ſuch regulations of their trade as ſhall hereafter be dictated to them, which may be productive of infinite benefit to the trading people of Virginia, and, in return, I have engaged, for the people of this colony, that they will treat the ſaid Shawaneſe Indians with every poſſible indulgence, and every mark of friendlineſs, and when their occaſions oblige them to paſs through any part of this dominion, that they ſhall be protected from all injury: And whereas I have received authentic accounts that the Cherokee nation of Indians have put to death the perſons of their tribe who had been concerned in the murder of young Ruſſell, and others in company with him, which remarkable inſtance of their good faith, and ſtrict regard to juſtice, as it cannot but evince the ſincere deſire they entertain of being in peace and good agreement with us, ſo I hope will diſpoſe all the people of this colony to acts of beneficence towards, and a friendly intercourſe with, all this part of their fellow creatures: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his majeſty's council, to iſſue this proclamation, hereby requiring all perſons in this government ſtrictly to refrain from committing any violence upon, or doing any injury to, Indians of whatſoever tribe or nation, and from every encroachment upon their territory which may give them cauſe of complaint; and I do direct and command all magiſtrates and other officrs to be aiding and aſſiſting in preſerving the peace now eſtabliſhed, by immediately apprehending all violators of it, and by protecting the Indians by every means in their power.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg, this 23d day of January, in the 15th year of his majeſty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Williamſburg*, on *Monday* the 20th of *February* laſt, an indented ſervant man named ISAAC GELDING, by trade a houſe carpenter, about 28 years of age, a ſhort well made man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, wears ſhort brown hair, tied behind, and has ſeveral moles in his face; had on, when he went away, a bearſkin coat and waiſtceat, a pair of light coloured worſted ſhag breeches with metal buttons, brown linen ſhirts, and a new hat; he took with him a broad ax and a handſaw. It is ſuſpected that he is gone to *Suffolk*, as he left *Norfolk* laſt *Monday* to go there. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to me, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.

MARCH 3, 1775. JAMES SOUTHALL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Richmond* town, an indented ſervant man named *John Saunders*, 41 years old, a native of *Wales*, by trade a barber, about 5 feet 4 inches high, well made, dark eyes, and has a ſurly countenance; had on and took with him a new white duffil coat and waiſtcoat bound, a pair of coarſe cloth breeches, brown fuſtian waiſtcoat and breeches, about half worn, a curled dark wig, an old ſcratch ditto, 2 white ſhirts, 2 pair of thread ſtockings, 2 pair of yarn ditto, 2 pair of ſhoes, and a felt hat. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and conveys him to me, ſhall have 40s. reward and all reaſonable charges.

2 ANTHONY GEOGHEGAN.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Stafford* county, on the 23d of *December* laſt, on ſuſpicion of horſeſtealing, a man who called himſelf JOSEPH BURGESS; but before the day appointed for his trial made his eſcape out of priſon. Was taken from him, and is now in cuſtody, a likely iron grey mare, near 15 hands high, has no perceivable brand, trots and gallops. The owner is deſired to prove his property and take her away.

PETER HANSBROUGH, ſheriff.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a red and white pied heifer, marked with a crop, hole, and underkeel in each ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30s. GEORGE REAVES.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing by eſtimation 400 acres; the land lies in *Dinwiddie* county, and is conveniently ſituated on the road for a tavern, &c. being about 24 miles from *Peterſburg*, is convenient for church, courthouſe, &c. &c. is well timbered, and very good (ſome part) for tobacco, and grain of all kinds. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Hampton*. WILLIAM JENNINGS.

DINWIDDIE, *February* 13, 1775.

TAKEN from the ſubſcriber's ſervant, by force, near *Peterſburg*, the 2d of *Auguſt* laſt, a black horſe, about 4 feet 9 inches high, paces naturally, and is an excellent draught horſe, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock N, with a ſtroke through it, and has an ugly hump on his back. Any perſon that will give ſuch intelligence that I get him again ſhall receive 30s. reward, and on conviction of the thief 30s. more. DANIEL CLAIBORNE.

TAKEN up, on *Dan* river, in *Halifax* county, near *Boyd's* ferry, a dark roan mare, 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, branded with a dot on the off buttock, her near hind foot white, and is about 15 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 4s. SAMUEL PERRIN.

RUN away in *March* laſt a *Virginia* born negro fellow, named ROGER, about 21 years of age, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, is very impertinent, ſhews his teeth much when he laughs, and is very much ſcarred on the back; his dreſs I cannot deſcribe. He ſtole, at the time of his departure, a white mare, branded on the near buttock I I. It is probable he will take up with ſome waggoner, and agree to be ſold in ſome of the back parts, or make for *North* or *South Carolina*, and paſs for a free man. Whoever will take up the ſaid fellow in either of theſe places ſhall receive TEN POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS if in *Virginia*, and all reaſonable charges paid. WILLIAM BOSWELL.

*** All maſters of veſſels, owners, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking the ſaid fellow on board.----BRUNSWICK.

I INTEND TO LEAVE THE COLONY FOR A SHORT TIME.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.

TO BE LET,

FOR A YEAR OR TWO, ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS,

THE very valuable ORDINARY, STOREHOUSE, and FERRY, at BOYD'S HOLE, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. JOHN BLAND, of LONDON. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives near the premiſes.

4 STAFFORD, *February* 1. ANDREW GRANT.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

THE SHERIFFS who are in arrear to his majeſty's revenue of QUITRENTS are deſired to ſettle their accounts with the auditor, and pay their reſpective balances into the receiver's office by the 25th of next *March*; after which time the name of every ſheriff who fails to make due payment will be inſerted in the gazette.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Suſſex* county, about the 18th of *February* laſt, a likely negro fellow named JAMIE, of a very yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years old, has a remarkable long head, and his teeth very open before; had on when he went away, a blue fearnought upper jacket, and an under waiſtcoat of yarn *Virginia* cloth, a ſhirt of blue ſtriped *Virginia* cloth, a pair of negro cotton breeches, gambadoes of the ſame, and an old hat. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall receive a reward of 10l. t f THOMAS HUSON.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the ſeveral county courts in this colony do tranſmit to the clerk of this houſe, in the firſt part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a liſt of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of ſuch tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame time, a liſt of the public charges of their reſpective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

*** I have already received copies of the liſts of tithables in *Accomack*, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Charles City*, *Dinwiddie*, *Dunmore*, *Iſle of Wight*, *King* and *Queen*, *King William*, *Lancaſter*, *Mecklenburg*, *Middleſex*, *Northumberland*, *Princeſs Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaſter*, againſt the public.

G. WYTHE.

YORK, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond (with approved ſecurity) bearing intereſt from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

tf J. H. NORTON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritſon*, and *Maſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas John ſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantage ous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately bult, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.